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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 49 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

Natural disasters and vulnerability

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 57/547 of 20 December 2002 and its resolutions 58/215 of 23 December 2003, 59/233 of 22 December 2004, 60/196 of 22 December 2005 and 61/200 of 20 December 2006,

Reaffirming the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2]

Reaffirming also the Hyogo Declaration[3] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[4] adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5]

Recognizing the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, the underlying risk factors, as identified in the Hyogo Framework for Action, including socio-economic factors, that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural disasters, to build and further strengthen the capacity at all levels to cope with disaster risks and to enhance resilience against hazards associated with disasters, while also recognizing the negative impact of disasters on economic growth and sustainable development, in particular in developing countries and disaster-prone developing countries,

* On behalf of the Member States of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[3] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2.

[5] See resolution 60/1.

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Recognizing also the need to integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of all phases of disaster risk reduction management, with a view to reducing vulnerability,

Noting that the global environment continues to suffer degradation, adding to economic and social vulnerabilities, in particular in developing countries,

Taking into account the various ways and forms in which all countries, in particular the more vulnerable countries, are affected by severe natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides and volcanic eruptions and extreme weather events such as heatwaves, severe droughts, floods and storms, and the El Niño/La Niña events which have global reach,

Expressing deep concern at the recent increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and associated natural disasters in some regions of the world and their substantial economic, social and environmental impacts, in particular upon developing countries in those regions,

Taking into account that geological and hydro-meteorological hazards and their associated natural disasters and their reduction must be addressed in a coherent and effective manner,

Noting the need for international and regional cooperation to increase the capacity of countries to respond to the negative impacts of all natural disasters, including earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides and volcanic eruptions and extreme weather events such as heatwaves, severe droughts and floods, and associated natural disasters, in particular in developing countries and disaster-prone countries,

Bearing in mind the importance of addressing disaster risks related to changing social, economic, environmental conditions and land use, and the impact of hazards associated with geological events, weather, water, climate variability and climate change, in sector development planning and programmes as well as in post-disaster situations,

Taking into account the fact that vulnerability to natural disasters is holding back progress towards halving poverty and the achievement of other Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of its resolution 61/200 of 20 December 2006;[6]

2. *Urges* the international community to continue to address ways and means, including through cooperation and technical assistance, to reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters, including those caused by extreme weather events, in particular in vulnerable developing countries, including least developed countries and in Africa, through the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, including the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[4] and encourages the institutional arrangement for the International Strategy to continue its work in this regard;

3. *Recognizes* that each State has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and for taking effective measures to reduce disaster risk,

[6] A/63/351.

including for the protection of people on its territory, infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of disaster, including the implementation and follow-up of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and stresses the importance of international cooperation and partnerships to support those national efforts;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the Hyogo Declaration[1] and the Hyogo Framework for Action and the priorities for action that States, regional and international organizations and international financial institutions as well as other concerned actors should take into consideration in their approach to disaster risk reduction and implement, as appropriate, according to their own circumstances and capacities, bearing in mind the vital importance of promoting a culture of prevention in the area of natural disasters, including through the mobilization of adequate resources for disaster risk reduction, and of addressing disaster risk reduction, including disaster preparedness at the community level, and the adverse effects of natural disasters on efforts to implement national development plans and poverty reduction strategies with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Recognizes* that the increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, including those related to the adverse impacts of climate change, pose serious risks and challenges to developing countries, in particular small island developing countries, and least developed countries, as well as countries in Africa, South Asia and Latin America;

6. *Urges* greater support by the international community for adaptation strategies, particularly in countries vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, in order to contribute to disaster management efforts, and encourages enhanced coordination between adaptation strategies and disasters management strategies;

7. *Encourages* Governments, through their respective International Strategy for Disaster Reduction national platforms and national focal points for disaster risk reduction, in cooperation with the United Nations system, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other stakeholders, to strengthen capacity-building in the most vulnerable regions, to enable them to address the social, economic and environmental factors that increase vulnerability, and to develop measures that will enable them to prepare for and cope with natural disasters, including those associated with earthquakes and extreme weather events, and encourages the international community to provide effective assistance to developing countries in this regard;

8. *Emphasizes*, in order to build resilience, particularly in developing countries, especially those vulnerable among them, the importance of addressing the underlying risk factors identified in the Hyogo Framework for Action and the importance of promoting the integration of risk reduction associated with geological and hydro-meteorological hazards in disaster risk reduction programmes;

9. *Stresses* that, in order to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters, risk assessments should be integrated into disaster risk reduction programmes at national and local levels;

10. *Encourages* the institutional arrangement for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to continue, within its mandate, particularly the Hyogo Framework for Action, to enhance the coordination of activities to promote natural

disaster risk reduction and to make available to the relevant United Nations entities information on options for natural disaster risk reduction, including severe natural hazards and extreme weather-related disasters and vulnerabilities;

11. *Stresses* the importance of close cooperation and coordination among Governments, the United Nations system, and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and other partners such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as appropriate, taking into account the need for the development of disaster management strategies, including the effective establishment of early warning systems that are, inter alia, people-centred, while taking advantage of all available resources and expertise for that purpose;

12. *Also stresses* that, to reduce vulnerability to all natural disasters, including geological and hydro-meteorological events and associated natural disasters, closer and more systematic cooperation, and information-sharing on disaster preparedness between the scientific community and disaster managers at all levels should be strengthened;

13. *Encourages* the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[7] and the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[8] to continue to address the adverse effects of climate change, especially in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and also encourages the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to continue to assess the adverse effects of climate change on the socio-economic and natural disaster reduction systems of developing countries;

14. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular the developed countries, to provide adequate, predictable, new and additional financial resources to the developing countries and ensure access of and transfer of technology to those countries, with a view to enhancing their adaptation capacity;

15. *Stresses* the need to address risk reduction of and vulnerabilities to all natural disasters including geological and hydro-meteorological hazards;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to consider the issue of natural disasters and vulnerability at that session, under the sub-item entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" of the item entitled "Sustainable development".

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[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[8] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 51 (b)
Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

International migration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/208 of 23 December 2003, 59/241 of 22 December 2004, 60/227 of 23 December 2005 and 61/208 of 20 December 2006 on international migration and development, 60/206 of 22 December 2005 on the facilitation and reduction of the cost of transfer of migrant remittances, 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, 62/156 of 18 December 2007 on the protection of migrants and 62/270 of 20 June 2008 on the Global Forum on Migration and Development,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[2] and recalling the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[3] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[4] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[5]

Recalling the International Convention on the Protection of the rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[6]

* On behalf of the Member States of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] Resolution 217 A (III).

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

[4] Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[5] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[6] Ibid., vol. 2220, No. 39481.

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Recalling also Commission on Population and Development resolution 2006/2 of 10 May 2006,[7]

Bearing in mind the summary of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development by the President of the General Assembly,[8]

Acknowledging the important nexus between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, transit and destination, and recognizing that migration brings benefits as well as challenges to the global community,

Acknowledging also the important contribution provided by migrants and migration to development, as well as the complex interrelationship between migration and development,

Recognizing that remittance flows constitute sources of private capital and that remittances have increased over time, complement domestic savings and are instrumental in improving the well-being of recipients,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[9]

2. *Invites* Member States that have not done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families[6] as a matter of priority;

3. *Recognizes with appreciation* the important contribution made by migrants and migration to development in countries of origin and destination;

4. *Takes note* of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, held in Brussels from 9 to 11 July 2007 and in Manila from 27 to 30 October 2008, as a State-led initiative;

5. *Invites* the countries of origin and destination, in accordance with domestic legislation, to undertake appropriate measures to facilitate the contribution of migrants and migrant communities to the development of their countries of origin;

6. *Recognizes* the need for Member States to continue considering the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means of dealing with the challenges and opportunities that international migration presents;

7. *Reaffirms* that there is a need to address and promote conditions for cheaper, faster and safer transfers of remittances in both source and recipient countries and, as appropriate, to encourage opportunities for development-oriented investment in recipient countries by beneficiaries that are willing and able to undertake such action;

8. *Reiterates* the need to consider how the migration of highly skilled persons and those with advanced education affects the development efforts of developing countries;

9. *Acknowledges* the need to analyse the impact of certain forms of temporary migration and return migration;

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[7] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 5* (E/2006/25), chap. I, sect. B.

[8] A/61/515.

[9] A/63/265 and Corr.1.

10. *Urges* Member States and relevant international organizations to incorporate a gender perspective in all policies and programmes on international migration in order to, inter alia, reinforce the positive contributions that migrant women can make to the economic, social and human development of their countries of origin and their host countries, and to strengthen the protection of women migrants from all forms of violence, discrimination, trafficking, exploitation and abuse by promoting their rights and welfare, while recognizing in this regard the importance of joint and collaborative approaches and strategies at the bilateral, regional, interregional and international levels;

11. *Requests* all Member States, in accordance with their relevant international obligations and commitments, to promote cooperation at all levels in addressing the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration so as to foster a secure, regular and orderly process of migration;

12. *Encourages* efforts by Member States and the international community to promote a balanced and comprehensive approach to international migration and development, particularly by building partnerships and ensuring coordinated action to develop capacities, including for the management of migration;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations and multilateral institutions to enhance their cooperation in the development of methodologies for the collection and processing of statistical data on international migration and the situation of migrants and to assist Member States in their capacity-building efforts in this regard;

14. *Decides* to hold a High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, which will be held periodically, starting in 2010, as the appropriate follow-up to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development held in 2006;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the organizational aspects of the High-level Dialogue for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session;

16. *Decides* that the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development will discuss the overall theme of the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize its development benefits and minimize its negative impacts;

17. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the sub-item entitled "International migration and development";

18. *Recognizes* that exchanges of information and expertise, consultation and closer cooperation between the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the United Nations could have a positive impact;

19. *Invites* the regional commissions to organize panel discussions with the participation of high-level personalities from countries of origin, transit and destination to examine the issue of international migration and development, and to provide inputs to the report of the Secretary-General on this agenda item into the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Second Committee
Agenda item 51 (d)
Globalization and interdependence: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999, 55/188 of 20 December 2000, 56/186 of 21 December 2001 and 57/244 of 20 December 2002, and recalling also its resolutions 58/205 of 23 December 2003, 59/242 of 22 December 2004, 60/207 of 22 December 2005, 61/209 of 20 December 2006 and 62/202 of 19 December 2007,

Welcoming the entry into force on 14 December 2005 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[1]

Welcoming also the convening of the second session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in Nusa Dua, Indonesia, from 28 January to 1 February 2008, and stressing the need for States parties to take steps to implement the outcome of that Conference,

Recalling the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] which underlined that fighting corruption at all levels

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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is a priority, and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3]

Recognizing that fighting corruption at all levels is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication, the fight against hunger, and economic and sustainable development,

Reiterating its concern about the seriousness of problems and threats posed by corruption to the stability and security of societies, undermining the institutions and the values of democracy, ethical values and justice and jeopardizing sustainable development and the rule of law, in particular when an inadequate national and international response leads to impunity,

Convinced that corruption is no longer a local matter but a transnational phenomenon that affects all societies and economies, making international cooperation to prevent and control it essential,

Convinced also that a stable and transparent environment for national and international commercial transaction in all countries is essential for the mobilization of investment, finance, technology, skills and other important resources, and recognizing that effective efforts at all levels to prevent and combat corruption in all its forms in all countries are essential elements of an improved national and international business environment,

Mindful of the very important role that the private sector can play in fostering economic growth and development and of the active involvement of the United Nations system in facilitating the constructive participation and orderly interaction of the private sector in the development process by embracing universal principles and norms, such as honesty, transparency and accountability,

Recognizing the concern about the laundering and the transfer and/or transaction of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption, and stressing the need to address this concern consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

Concerned about the links between corruption in all its forms, including bribery, corruption-related money-laundering and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, and other forms of crime, in particular organized crime and economic crime, including corporate tax evasion,

Noting the particular concern of developing countries and countries with economies in transition regarding the return of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption, in particular to countries from which they originated, consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular chapter V, so as to enable countries to design and fund development projects, in accordance with their national priorities and in view of the importance that such assets can have to their sustainable development,

Noting also that corrupt practices include public funds being illegally acquired, transferred and invested abroad,

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[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Expresses concern* about the magnitude of corruption at all levels, including the scale of the transfer of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption, and in this regard reiterates its commitment to preventing and combating corrupt practices at all levels, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[1]

3. *Condemns* corruption in all its forms, including bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of assets of illicit origin and other forms of crime, including corporate tax evasion;

4. *Urges* all Governments to prevent, combat and penalize corruption in all its forms, including bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of illicitly acquired assets, and to work for the prompt return of such assets through asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, particularly chapter V;

5. *Stresses* the need for transparency in the financial institutions, invites Member States to work on the identification and tracing of financial flows linked to corruption, the freezing or seizing of assets derived from corruption and the return of such assets, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and encourages the promotion of human and institutional capacity-building in this regard;

6. *Affirms* that additional measures should be sought to prevent the transfer abroad of assets derived from corruption, including to prevent the financial institutions in both countries of origin and destination being used to transfer or receive illicit funds, as well as to assist in their recovery and to return such assets to the requesting State, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

7. *Stresses* the importance of mutual legal assistance and encourages Member States to enhance international cooperation, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

8. *Welcomes* the high number of Member States that have already ratified or acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and in this regard urges all Member States and competent regional economic integration organizations, within the limits of their competence, that have not yet done so, to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and calls upon all States parties to fully implement the Convention as soon as possible;

9. *Calls upon* States parties to continue to support the work carried out by the open-ended intergovernmental expert working groups on asset recovery, review of implementation and technical assistance in order to facilitate the full implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and the review thereof, and in this regard stresses the importance of the adoption of relevant legislation consistent with the Convention;

10. *Welcomes* the submission on the self-assessment checklist of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by the States parties, and encourages all States parties that have not yet done so to submit

[4] A/63/88.

information through the self-assessment checklist as a follow-up mechanism to the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts of Member States that have enacted laws and taken other positive measures in the fight against corruption in all its forms, including in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and in this regard encourages Member States that have not yet done so to enact such laws and to implement effective measures at the national level and, in accordance with domestic law and policies, at the local level, to prevent and combat corruption;

12. *Takes note* of the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank;

13. *Calls for* further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of national, subregional and regional efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

14. *Requests* the international community to provide, inter alia, technical assistance to support national efforts to strengthen human and institutional capacity aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin as well as for asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, particularly chapter V, and to support national efforts in formulating strategies for mainstreaming and promoting transparency and integrity in both the public and private sectors;

15. *Reiterates its call upon* the private sector, at both the international and the national levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, to remain fully engaged in the fight against corruption, notes in this context the role that the Global Compact can play in anti-corruption and promoting transparency, and emphasizes the need for all relevant stakeholders, including within the United Nations system, as appropriate, to continue to promote corporate responsibility and accountability;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, in accordance with its mandate;

17. *Takes note* of the offer of the Government of Qatar to host the third session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2009, and invites all parties and signatories to take measures aimed at promoting the full and effective implementation of the Convention;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", the sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption".

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Agenda item 51 (a)
Globalization and interdependence: role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

Development cooperation with middle-income countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions supporting the development efforts of middle-income countries and their development needs reflected in the outcomes of the United Nations major international conferences and summits, including the Millennium Declaration[1] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] as well as the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions,

Reaffirming its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007, entitled "Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system", in which the Assembly recognized that middle-income countries still face significant challenges in the area of poverty eradication and that efforts to address those challenges should be supported in order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, including through support to the effective development of comprehensive cooperation policies,

Underlining the need to address the development needs of middle-income countries, including those contained in the outcomes of the international economic development processes,

Recognizing that middle-income countries still face significant challenges and obstacles that are preventing them from achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and the need to strengthen international support of the development efforts of middle-income

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

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countries, taking into account their economic and social characteristics and circumstances, as well as their specific needs and priorities,

Noting that the categorization of middle-income countries, particularly averages based on criteria such as per capita income, does not always reflect the actual particularities and development needs of those countries,

Taking note of the outcomes of the international conferences on development cooperation with middle-income countries held in Madrid,[3] El Salvador,[4] and Windhoek,[5] and the regional conference on the theme "Increasing the competitiveness of African middle-income countries", held in Cairo,[6]

1. *Underlines* the importance of enhanced international support for middle-income countries to address their development needs;

2. *Acknowledges* the successes and efforts made by middle-income countries to eradicate poverty and implement the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as their significant contribution to global development and the promotion of South-South cooperation;

3. *Recognizes* the solidarity of middle-income countries with other developing countries with a view to supporting their development efforts, including in the context of South-South cooperation;

4. *Underlines* the importance of enhanced international cooperation for middle-income countries in order to contribute to global and regional economic stability;

5. *Invites* the United Nations development system to enhance its support to middle-income countries and to strengthen its coordination and exchange of experiences with other international organizations, international financial institutions and regional organizations in this field;

6. *Acknowledges* the initiative of middle-income countries to hold follow-up conferences and other meetings regarding their development on a yearly basis, and in this regard requests the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to support these endeavours;

7. *Decides* that a comprehensive review should be conducted of existing practices of the international cooperation system, including the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, the international financial institutions and other international organizations, including the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, on their development cooperation with middle-income countries, with a view to achieving more effective development cooperation and fostering international support for the development efforts of these countries;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-fourth session, including paragraph 6 above;

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[3] A/62/71-E/2007/46.

[4] A/62/483-E/2007/90.

[5] A/C.2/63/3.

[6] Held on 11 and 12 March 2008 to discuss how the World Bank and the African Development Bank can better align their services to the needs of the middle-income countries in Africa.

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", the sub-item entitled "Development cooperation with middle-income countries".

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Second Committee
Agenda item 51 (a)
Globalization and interdependence: role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

Towards a new international economic order

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

Recalling the principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, respectively, as set out in resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session on 1 May 1974,

Taking into account that the year 2009 marks the thirty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration and its Programme of Action,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

Recalling the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by these conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives,

Concerned that the current international economic, financial, energy and food crises, as well as the challenges posed by climate change, aggravate the existing international situation and have a negative impact on the development prospects of developing countries, while threatening to further widen the gap between developed and developing countries, including the technological and income gap,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

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1. *Reaffirms* the need to continue working towards a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and cooperation among all States;

2. *Decides* to consider in depth the international economic situation and its impact on development during the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, and in that regard requests the Secretary-General to include in his next report under the agenda item entitled "Globalization and interdependence" an overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for an equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues, in the light of the relevant principles contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

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Sixty-third session
Third Committee
Agenda item 47 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Martin Hoppe (Germany)

Report of the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the outcome of the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Accra from 20 to 25 April 2008, specifically the Accra Declaration[1] and the Accra Accord;[2]

2. *Expresses its deep gratitude* to the Government and people of Ghana for the hospitality extended to participants in the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

3. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of Qatar to host the thirteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 2012.

[1] TD/442, chap. I.
[2] Ibid., chap. II.

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Second Committee
Agenda item 47 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Martin Hoppe (Germany)

Report of the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the outcome of the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Accra from 20 to 25 April 2008, specifically the Accra Declaration[1] and the Accra Accord;[2]

2. *Expresses its deep gratitude* to the Government and people of Ghana for the hospitality extended to participants in the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

3. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of Qatar to host the thirteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 2012.

* Reissued for technical reasons.
[1] TD/442, chap. I.
[2] Ibid., chap. II.

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General Assembly

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14 November 2008

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 49 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee, Mr. Andrei Metelitsa (Belarus), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/63/L.14

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/220 of 22 December 1999, 55/197 of 20 December 2000, 56/194 of 21 December 2001, 57/255 of 20 December 2002, 59/232 of 22 December 2004 and 61/199 of 20 December 2006, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999, 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2000/33 of 28 July 2000,

Noting that the El Niño phenomenon has a recurring character and that it can lead to extensive natural hazards with the potential to seriously affect humankind,

Reaffirming the importance of developing strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels that aim to prevent, mitigate and repair the damage caused by natural disasters that result from the El Niño phenomenon,

Noting that technological developments and international cooperation have enhanced the capabilities for the prediction of the El Niño phenomenon and thereby the potential for the preventive actions that may be taken to reduce its negative impacts,

Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2] in particular paragraph 37 (i) thereof,

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

08-60462 (E) 171108

Reaffirming the Hyogo Declaration[3] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[4]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,[5] in particular annex II of the report, entitled "International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon", and calls upon the international community to make greater efforts to assist countries affected by this phenomenon;

2. *Recognizes* the efforts made by the Government of Ecuador, the World Meteorological Organization and the inter-agency secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction which led to the establishment of the International Research Centre on El Niño at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and encourages them to continue their support for the advancement of the Centre;

3. *Also recognizes* the technical and scientific support of the World Meteorological Organization to produce regionally coordinated monthly and seasonal forecasts;

4. *Encourages*, in this regard, the World Meteorological Organization to strengthen collaboration and the exchange of data as well as of information with the relevant institutions;

5. *Welcomes* the activities undertaken so far to strengthen the International Research Centre on El Niño, through collaboration with international monitoring centres, including the national oceanographic institutions, and efforts to enhance regional and international recognition and support for the Centre and to develop tools for decision makers and Government authorities to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the international community to adopt, as appropriate, the necessary measures to strengthen the International Research Centre on El Niño, and invites the international community to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance and cooperation for this purpose, as well as to strengthen, as appropriate, other centres devoted to the study of the El Niño phenomenon;

7. *Underscores* the importance of maintaining the El Niño Southern Oscillation observation system, continuing research into extreme weather events, improving forecasting skills and developing appropriate policies for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and other extreme weather events, and emphasizes the need to further develop and strengthen these institutional capacities in all countries, in particular in developing countries;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include a section on the implementation of the present resolution in his report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

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[3] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2.

[5] A/63/351.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 48
Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the preparation of the 2008 Review Conference

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and its resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, 58/230 of 23 December 2003, 59/225 of 22 December 2004, 60/188 of 22 December 2005, 61/191 of 20 December 2006 and 62/187 of 19 December 2007, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003, 2004/64 of 16 September 2004, 2006/45 of 28 July 2006, 2007/30 of 27 July 2007 and 2008/14 of 24 July 2008,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling further its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals, and its resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

Taking note also of the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held in New York from 23 to 25 October 2007,[3]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] A/63/179.

[3] A/62/550.

08-60566 (E) 171108

Taking note further of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York on 14 April 2008,[4]

Welcoming with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the Government of Qatar to organize the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[5]

Welcoming the work undertaken by the President of the General Assembly during the sixty-second session of the Assembly, by means of direct intergovernmental consultations of the whole, with the participation of all Member States and the major institutional stakeholders involved in the financing for development process, on all issues related to the Review Conference, and taking note of the summaries of those consultations,[6]

1. *Notes* the deliberations of the preparatory process for the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, to be held at Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008;

2. *Stresses* the importance of continued discussions on the issue of financing for development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus;[5]

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session an item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference".

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[4] A/63/80-E/2008/67.

[5] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] A/62/921.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 47 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Martin Hoppe (Germany), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/63/L.7

External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/203 of 23 December 2003, 59/223 of 22 December 2004, 60/187 of 22 December 2005, 61/188 of 20 December 2006 and 62/186 of 19 December 2007 entitled "External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries",

Recalling also the International Conference on Financing for Development and its outcome,[1] which recognizes sustainable debt financing as an important element for mobilizing resources for public and private investment,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted on 8 September 2000,[2]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3]

Recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
[2] See resolution 55/2.
[3] See resolution 60/1.

08-60578 (E) 181108

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Notes* the ongoing deliberations of the preparatory process for the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, to be held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008, which will substantively address the issue "External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries";

3. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the sub-item entitled "External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries";

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the issue of external debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", a sub-item entitled "External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries".

[4] A/63/181

United Nations A/C.2/63/L.39

General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 52 (a)
Groups of countries in special situations: Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Brussels Declaration[1] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[2]

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3]

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Recalling also its resolution 62/203 of 19 December 2007,

Recalling further the Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/37 of 25 July 2008,

Taking note of the ministerial declaration adopted at the 2008 annual meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Least Developed Countries,[5]

Reaffirming that the Programme of Action constitutes a fundamental framework for a strong global partnership, whose goal is to accelerate sustained economic growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication in the least developed countries,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

[2] Ibid., chap. II.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] A/C.2/63/8.

08-60655 (E) 181108

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010[6] and his note on the modalities of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;[7]

2. *Welcomes* the contributions made in the lead-up to the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[7] and notes the Cotonou Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010[8] as an initiative owned and led by the least developed countries;

3. *Welcomes* the Declaration[9] adopted by Heads of State and Government and heads of delegations participating in the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, in which they recommitted themselves to addressing the special needs of the least developed countries by making progress towards the goals of poverty eradication, peace and development;

4. *Decides* to convene, as called for in paragraph 114 of the Programme of Action, the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in the year 2011 for the duration of seven working days, with the following mandate:

(a) To undertake a comprehensive appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action by the least developed countries and their development partners and to identify obstacles and constraints encountered and actions and initiatives needed to overcome them, as well as new challenges and emerging issues;

(b) To formulate and adopt a new framework for partnerships for the sustainable development and sustained economic growth of the least developed countries and their meaningful and progressive integration into the world economy;

5. *Also decides* to convene intergovernmental preparatory committee meetings in two parts in 2010 and 2011 to prepare for the Conference, to be preceded by regional preparatory meetings in Africa, which would include the Americas, and in Asia and the Pacific, supported by broad-based and inclusive country-level preparations;

6. *Further decides* that the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States will be the focal point for the preparation of the Conference, in accordance with the mandate given to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/227 of 24 December 2001, in order to ensure its effective preparation and to mobilize and coordinate the active involvement of the organizations of the United Nations system;

7. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and specialized agencies, funds and

[6] A/63/77-E/2008/61.
[7] A/63/284.
[8] A/61/117, annex I.
[9] See resolution 61/1.

programmes, the international financial and trade institutions and other relevant international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, to provide the necessary support and actively contribute to the preparatory process;

8. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to ensure, as appropriate, the full involvement of the resident coordinators and country teams in preparations for the Conference, in particular in the country and regional level preparations;

9. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to mobilize the active involvement of the organizations of the United Nations system in the preparatory process for the Conference in a coordinated and coherent manner by, inter alia, utilizing the coordination mechanisms at his disposal, including the Senior Management Group, the United Nations Development Group, the Executive Committee for Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the further implementation of the Programme of Action as well as the implementation of the present resolution, including the state of the substantive, organizational and logistical preparations for the Conference.

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 52 (b)
Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/201 of 23 December 2003, 60/208 of 22 December 2005, 61/212 of 20 December 2006 and 62/204 of 19 December 2007,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks continue to impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of landlocked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their overall growth and socio-economic development,

Recognizing also that cooperation between transit countries and landlocked developing countries results in better transit transport systems,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

08-60697 (E) 181108

Expressing support to those landlocked developing countries that are emerging from conflict, with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate and reconstruct, as appropriate, political, social and economic infrastructure and to assisting them in achieving their development priorities, in accordance with the goals and targets of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,[3]

Reaffirming that the Almaty Programme of Action constitutes a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;[4]

2. *Reaffirms* the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit countries by all means of transport, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law;

3. *Also reaffirms* that transit countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked countries in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

4. *Further reaffirms* its commitment to the declaration[5] adopted by the ministers and heads of delegation participating in the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action, in which they recommitted themselves to urgently addressing the special development needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked developing countries through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

5. *Acknowledges* the assessment of the midterm review, at which it was stressed that, despite some progress in the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, the landlocked developing countries continue to be marginalized from international trade, thus preventing them from fully using trade as an instrument for achieving their development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and face challenges in their efforts to establish efficient transit transport systems;

6. *Calls upon* landlocked and transit developing countries, with the support of their development partners, to take immediate, concrete and adequate steps to further accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action, taking full account of the measures and actions identified in the declaration on the midterm review, and recommends, in this regard, that South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation with the involvement of donors, as well as cooperation among

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[3] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

[4] A/63/165.

[5] See resolution 63/2.

subregional and regional organizations, should be strengthened in support of landlocked and transit developing countries;

7. *Notes* that the ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations on trade facilitation, particularly on the relevant articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, such as article V on freedom of transit, article VIII on fees and formalities and article X on transparency, in accordance with the modalities contained in annex D of the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 1 August 2004,[6] are particularly important if landlocked developing countries are to gain a more efficient flow of goods and services as well as the improved international competitiveness resulting from lower transaction costs, and, in this context, that technical assistance should be provided to developing countries, in particular to landlocked developing countries;

8. *Calls upon* donors and the multilateral, regional, financial and development institutions to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with appropriate, substantial and better coordinated technical and financial assistance, particularly in the form of grants or concessionary loans for the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in particular for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes, completion of missing links and improved communications, to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes;

9. *Calls upon* development partners to effectively operationalize the Aid for Trade initiative so as to support trade facilitation measures and trade-related technical assistance, as well as the diversification of export products through the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and private sector involvement in landlocked developing countries;

10. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and invites other international organizations, including the World Bank, the regional development banks, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization, regional economic integration organizations and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, to further integrate the Almaty Programme of Action into their relevant programmes of work, taking full account of the declaration on the midterm review;

11. *Encourages* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to continue to ensure coordinated follow-up and effective monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in line with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, and to step up its advocacy efforts to raise international awareness and mobilize resources, as well as to further develop cooperation and coordination with organizations within the United Nations system in order to ensure the timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the declaration on the midterm review;

[6] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

12. *Encourages* the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to continue their efforts to work with landlocked and transit developing countries to develop integrated regional transit transport systems, harmonize regulatory requirements and procedures for import/export and transit with international conventions and standards, promote intermodal transport corridors, encourage access to and more effective implementation of international conventions on transit transport and assist in the establishment of national trade and transport facilitation coordination mechanisms and in improving the planning and development of the missing links in regional infrastructure networks, especially in Africa;

13. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular its Division on Technology and Logistics and its Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes, to continue its technical assistance activities and analytical work related to transit transport cooperation between landlocked and transit developing countries;

14. *Encourages* donors and the international financial and development institutions, as well as private entities, to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General to support the activities related to the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the Almaty International Ministerial Conference;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session an analytical report on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the declaration on the midterm review;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation".

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 47 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Martin Hoppe (Germany), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/63/L.9

International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, both entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity", as well as its resolutions 57/241 of 20 December 2002, 58/202 of 23 December 2003, 59/222 of 22 December 2004, 60/186 of 22 December 2005, 61/187 of 20 December 2006 and 62/185 of 19 December 2007,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Recalling its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

08-60864 (E) 191108

Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals, and its resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Expresses concern* at the impact of the current global financial crisis on development, and calls for its impact on financing for development to be addressed at the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, to be held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration by the General Assembly of the issue of the international financial system and development, and in this regard, notes the ongoing deliberations in the context of the preparatory process for the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development, which is addressing this issue;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development";

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the international financial system and development.

[5] A/63/96.

United Nations

A/C.2/63/L.42

General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 47 (d)
Macroeconomic policy questions: commodities

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 59/224 of 22 December 2004 and 61/190 of 20 December 2006, both entitled "Commodities",

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by Heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[1] the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted on 16 September 2005[2] and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals, and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling further the International Conference on Financing for Development and its outcome,[3]

Recalling the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[4]

Recalling also the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010[5] and the outcome of the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of

* On behalf of the Member States of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

1 See resolution 55/2.

2 See resolution 60/1.

3 *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

4 *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

5 A/CONF.191/13, chap. II.

08-60870 (E) 191108

the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2006,[6] and taking note of *The Least Developed Countries Report, 2008: Growth, Poverty and the Terms of Development Partnership*,[7]

Taking note of the Arusha Declaration and Plan of Action on African Commodities adopted at the African Union Conference of Ministers of Trade on Commodities, held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 21 to 23 November 2005,[8] and endorsed by the Executive Council of the African Union at its eighth ordinary session, held in Khartoum from 16 to 21 January 2006,[9]

Taking note also of the Accra Accord,[10] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its twelfth session, which addresses, inter alia, commodities issues,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on world commodity trends and prospects prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;[11]

2. *Also takes note* of the ongoing deliberations of the preparatory process for the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, to be held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the sub-item entitled "Commodities";

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on commodities;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "Commodities", to be considered thereafter on a biennial basis.

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[6] See resolution 61/1.

[7] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.II.D.20.

[8] African Union, document AU/MIN/COM/Dec1.Rev.1.

[9] See A/60/693, annex II, decision EX.CL/Dec.253 (VIII).

[10] TD/442, chap. II.

[11] A/63/267.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 54
Operational activities for development

Antigua and Barbuda:* draft resolution

High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[1]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling also its resolution 62/209 of 19 December 2007, in which it decided to convene a High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation submitted pursuant to its resolution 62/209,[3]

Reaffirming its previous relevant resolutions pertaining to South-South cooperation,

1. *Decides* that the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation shall be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York in September 2009 and at the highest possible political level, including the participation of Heads of State and Government, ministers, special representatives and other representatives;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] A/C.2/63/7, annex, attachment III.

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2. *Also decides* to designate the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference with the mandate to decide on the modalities, the date of the Conference and the preparation of its final outcome and, in this regard, decides to postpone the sixteenth session of the High-level Committee to November 2009;

3. *Further decides* to entrust the President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation with proposing a programme of work for the Preparatory Committee in consultation with Member States, taking into account relevant meetings scheduled for 2009 and their expected outcomes; and in this context, determines that the Preparatory Committee for the Conference should convene its organizational meeting in January 2009;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, to take all appropriate measures to implement the present resolution.

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Sixty-third session
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Agenda item 49 (b)
Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Andrei Metelitsa (Belarus), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/63/L.12

Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2] adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and recalling its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference,

Reaffirming also the Mauritius Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ("Mauritius Strategy for Implementation"),[4] adopted by the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States on 14 January 2005,

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[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

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Recalling its resolutions 59/311 of 14 July 2005, 60/194 of 22 December 2005, 61/196 of 20 December 2006 and 62/191 of 19 December 2007,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[5]

Reaffirming that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the primary intergovernmental forum for monitoring the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

Recalling the convening of one half-day session of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its fifteenth session, as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/196, to discuss policy options for addressing the barriers and constraints facing small island developing States in the four thematic areas of the session, taking into account the review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation conducted during the fourteenth session of the Commission,

Reaffirming that the adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise present significant risks to the sustainable development of small island developing States, that the effects of climate change may threaten the very existence of some of them and that adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change and sea-level rise therefore remains a major priority for small island developing States,

Recognizing the urgent need to increase the level of resources provided to small island developing States for the effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

Underscoring the importance of developing and strengthening national sustainable development strategies in small island developing States,

Recalling its request to the Secretary-General to submit a report on actions taken to strengthen the Small Island Developing States Unit,

Recalling also the decision to review progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation at the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[6] on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on actions taken to strengthen the Small Island Developing States Unit;[7]

3. *Welcomes* the renewed commitment of the international community to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;[2]

4. *Urges* Governments and all relevant international and regional organizations, United Nations funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, international financial institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and major groups, to take timely action for the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Mauritius

[5] See resolution 60/1.

[6] A/63/296.

[7] A/62/945.

Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,[4] including the further development and operationalization of concrete projects and programmes;

5. *Calls for* the full and effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and targets adopted at the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and, to this end, for the fulfilment of the provisions for the means of implementation, as contained in the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, and encourages small island developing States and their development partners to continue to consult widely in order to develop further concrete projects and programmes for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

6. *Reaffirms* the decision taken by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its sixteenth session that one day of its review sessions should be devoted exclusively to the review of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, focusing on that year's thematic cluster, as well as on any new developments in the sustainable development efforts of small island developing States using existing modalities;

7. *Invites* the Commission on Sustainable Development to devote one half-day of its Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting to discussing policy options for addressing the barriers and constraints facing small island developing States identified in the thematic cluster of each implementation cycle, taking into account the review conducted during the respective review session;

8. *Encourages* enhanced, closer and early consultation with small island developing States in the planning and coordination, as appropriate, of the activities of the Commission on Sustainable Development devoted to the review of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation and emphasizes the importance of enhanced interaction between small island developing States and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system addressing issues concerning small island developing States;

9. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance support for the efforts of small island developing States to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, including through the provision of dedicated sources of financing, capacity-building and the transfer of appropriate technologies to address climate change;

10. *Requests* the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to intensify efforts aimed at mainstreaming the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation in their work programmes and to establish a focal point for matters related to small island developing States within their respective secretariats to support coordinated implementation of the programme of action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

11. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance its support for the implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity[8] as a set of actions to address characteristics and problems that are specific to islands, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its eighth meeting, in 2006;

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[8] UNEP/CBD/COP/8/31, annex I, decision VIII/1, annex.

12. *Calls for* continued support for the design and implementation of national sustainable development strategies in all small island developing States;

13. *Encourages* the implementation of partnership initiatives, within the framework of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, in support of the sustainable development of small island developing States;

14. *Underlines* the importance of providing the Small Island Developing States Unit with adequate, stable and predictable funding to facilitate the full and effective implementation of its mandates in accordance with the priority accorded to the Unit and in view of the demand for its service, in particular with respect to the provision of assistance and support to small island developing States;

15. *Reiterates* the importance of ensuring sufficient and sustainable staffing of the Small Island Developing States Unit so that it may undertake its broad range of mandated functions with a view to facilitating the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation and in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary actions;

16. *Calls for* the provision of new and additional voluntary resources to ensure the revitalization and sustainability of the Small Island Developing States Information Network;

17. *Reaffirms* its decision to review progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through implementation of the Mauritius Strategy during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly and decides to convene a two-day high-level review in September 2010;

18. *Decides* that the two-day high-level review should be preceded, where necessary, by national, subregional, regional and substantive preparations in a most effective, well-structured and broad participatory manner and, for this purpose, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, through its Small Island Developing States Unit, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, within their respective mandates and existing resources, should organize, facilitate and provide necessary support to the review process at the national, regional and international levels; and stresses that the review should provide the international community with an opportunity to conduct an assessment of the progress made, lessons learned and constraints encountered in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy and agree on what needs to be done to further address the vulnerabilities of small island developing States;

19. *Invites* the small island developing States to consider at their respective, relevant intergovernmental meetings of small island developing States, assessments and relevant contributions to the review process;

20. *Calls upon* the international community to support the efforts to review progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through implementation of the Mauritius Strategy including, inter alia, through facilitating the participation of small island developing States in review activities;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States".

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Agenda item 49 (d)
Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Andrei Metelitsa (Belarus), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/63/L.15

Protection of global climate for present and future generations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 61/201 of 20 December 2006 and 62/86 of 10 December 2007 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[1] including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,[3]

Recalling the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[4] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.
[2] See resolution 55/2.
[3] Ibid., para. 23.
[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] and the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 15 December 2007,[6] and the outcomes of all previous sessions,

Reaffirming the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[7] the Mauritius Declaration[8] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[9]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[10]

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks from the negative effects of climate change, and stressing the need to address adaptation needs relating to such effects,

Noting that, to date, there are one hundred and ninety-two parties to the Convention, including one hundred and ninety-one States and one regional economic integration organization,

Noting also that, currently, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[11] has attracted one hundred and eighty-three ratifications, accessions, acceptances or approvals, including by thirty-nine parties included in annex I to the Convention,

Noting further the amendment to annex B to the Kyoto Protocol,[12]

Noting the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries,

Noting also the significance of the scientific findings of the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, providing an integrated scientific, technical and socio-economic perspective on relevant issues and contributing positively to the discussions under the Convention and the understanding of the phenomenon of climate change, including its impacts and risks,

Reaffirming that economic and social development and poverty eradication are global priorities,

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[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1 and 2.

[7] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[8] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[9] Ibid., annex II.

[10] See resolution 60/1.

[11] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

[12] FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1, decision 10/CMP.2.

Recognizing that deep cuts in global emissions will be required to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General in raising awareness of the need to respond to the global challenge of climate change,

Taking note of the Beijing High-level Conference on Climate Change: Technology Development and Technology Transfer, held in Beijing on 7 and 8 November 2008, and the third World Climate Conference on the theme "Climate prediction and information for decision-making", to be held in Geneva from 31 August to 4 September 2009,

Acknowledging women as key actors in the efforts towards sustainable development, and recognizing that a gender perspective can contribute to efforts to address climate change,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General[13] transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[14]

1. *Stresses* the seriousness of climate change, and calls upon States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[1] through the urgent implementation of its provisions;

2. *Urges* parties to the Convention, and invites parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to continue to make use of the information contained in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in their work;

3. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[11] welcome the entry into force of the Protocol on 16 February 2005 and strongly urge States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner;

4. *Takes note* of the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention and the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted by the Government of Indonesia from 3 to 15 December 2007;[6]

5. *Welcomes* the decisions adopted during the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 15 December 2007, including the Bali Action Plan, which launched a comprehensive process aimed at enabling the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to reach an agreed outcome and adopt a decision at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, and takes note of the work under way in the open-ended ad hoc working

[13] A/62/276.

[14] Ibid., annex I.

group of the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change established under decision 1/CMP.1;[15]

6. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol welcome the launch of the Adaptation Fund during the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, and notes that developing country parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change are eligible for funding from the Adaptation Fund to assist them in meeting the costs of adaptation and look forward to its early operationalization;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the offer of the Government of Poland to host the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the fourth session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Poznan, Poland, from 1 to 12 December 2008, and looks forward to a successful outcome, including advancement towards an agreed outcome in 2009;

8. *Also takes note with appreciation*, in this regard, of the offer of the Government of Denmark to host the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the fifth session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Copenhagen from 30 November to 11 December 2009;

9. *Recognizes* that climate change poses serious risks and challenges to all countries, particularly to developing countries, especially the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa, including those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and calls upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Framework Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and, in this regard, urges all countries to fully implement their commitments under the Convention, to take effective and concrete actions and measures at all levels, and to enhance international cooperation in the framework of the Convention;

10. *Reaffirms* that efforts to address climate change in a manner that enhances the sustainable development and sustained economic growth of the developing countries and the eradication of poverty should be carried out through promoting the integration of the three components of sustainable development, namely, economic development, social development and environmental protection, as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars, in an integrated, coordinated and balanced manner;

11. *Recognizes* the need to provide financial and technical resources, as well as capacity-building and access to and transfer of technology, to assist those developing countries adversely affected by climate change;

12. *Calls upon* the international community to fulfil the commitments made during the fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund;

13. *Notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Framework Convention, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing

[15] See FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8/Add.1.

Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[16] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[17] and encourages cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

14. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

15. *Invites* the secretariat of the Framework Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations".

[16] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[17] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

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Agenda item 53 (b)
Eradication of poverty and other development issues:
industrial development cooperation

Draft resolution submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee, Mr. Awsan Al-Aud (Yemen), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/63/L.6

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/151 of 18 December 1991, 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998, 55/187 of 20 December 2000, 57/243 of 20 December 2002, 59/249 of 22 December 2004 and 61/215 of 20 December 2006 on industrial development cooperation,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[2] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] and resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Recognizing that industrialization is an essential driver of sustained economic growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through the creation of

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

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productive employment, income generation and the facilitation of social integration, including the integration of women into the development process,

Stressing the importance of international cooperation to promote equitable and sustainable patterns of industrial development,

Recognizing the role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in that process, and recognizing also, in this regard, that an enabling domestic environment is vital for mobilizing domestic resources, increasing productivity, reducing capital flight, encouraging the private sector and attracting and making effective use of international investment and assistance and that efforts to create such an environment should be supported by the international community,

Recognizing also the importance of the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms to the developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition as an effective means of international cooperation in the pursuit of poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Noting that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization was awarded the Africa Investor Award for 2007 in the category "best initiative in support of small and medium-sized enterprise development",

Taking note of the important role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the development of the public and private sectors, productivity growth, trade capacity-building, corporate social responsibility, environmental protection, energy efficiency and the promotion of renewable energies,

1. *Takes note* of the note of the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;[5]

2. *Reaffirms* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own industrial development and that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries;

3. *Also reaffirms* the essential contribution of industrial development to sustained economic growth and social development and the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of the creation of wealth for poverty reduction and for pro-poor growth, especially with regard to women, through the development and strengthening of productive capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through the development of the public and private sectors and entrepreneurship and through small and medium-sized enterprises, enterprise upgrading, training, education and skills enhancement and an enabling environment for the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, the flow of investments and participation in global supply chains;

[5] See A/63/309.

5. *Underscores* the necessity of favourable national and international measures for industrialization in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and urges all Governments to develop and implement policies that will lead to the development of a dynamic industrial sector through, inter alia, public- and private-sector development, the diffusion of environmentally sound and emerging technologies, investment promotion and enhanced access to markets;

6. *Calls for* the continuing use of official development assistance for sustainable industrial development, the achievement of greater efficiency and effectiveness of official development assistance resources and industrial development cooperation between developing countries and with countries with economies in transition;

7. *Underlines* the importance of mobilizing resources for sustainable industrial development at the country level;

8. *Calls for* the continuing use of all other resources, including private and public and foreign and domestic resources, for industrial development in the developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition;

9. *Recognizes* the key role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting sustainable industrial development and in industrial development cooperation, and welcomes its increased programmatic focus on three thematic priorities, namely, poverty reduction through productive activities, trade capacity-building and environment and energy;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to take appropriate actions for the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007;

11. *Recognizes* that the current food crisis represents a serious and complex challenge affecting the world's poor, and looks forward to discussions and a report on how the United Nations Industrial Development Organization might best contribute to a system-wide solution to the crisis;

12. *Stresses* the importance of the development of agro-industries and the reduction of post-harvest losses, including through the introduction of improved technologies and the increased processing of agricultural products in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and encourages the parties in the ongoing discussions taking place in Vienna to consider how the United Nations Industrial Development Organization could best contribute to those objectives, including discussions aimed at helping to achieve global food security;

13. *Notes* the emphasis placed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen their capacity to engage in international trade through small and medium-sized enterprise development and by helping them to meet international product and process standards;

14. *Welcomes* the increased cooperation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO, the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the regional economic commissions, and

invites the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to build and strengthen its partnership with other United Nations organizations having complementary mandates and activities with a view to achieving greater effectiveness and development impact and promoting increased coherence within the United Nations system;

15. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to promote environmentally sound and sustainable production through, inter alia, its programmes on cleaner production, industrial water management and industrial energy efficiency and the utilization of renewable energy for productive uses, especially in rural areas;

16. *Takes note* of the increased emphasis given by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, and encourages the Organization to give particular attention to promoting industrial cooperation among developing countries, including through its centres for South-South industrial cooperation and through the promotion of various forms of public/private-sector partnerships and the exchange of experiences in public- and private-sector development, including at the regional, subregional and country levels, with regard to industrial development;

17. *Welcomes* the support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and other programmes of the African Union, including the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa, aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa, inter alia, through its role as the convener of the industry, trade and market access cluster of the regional consultation meetings led by the Economic Commission for Africa;

18. *Recognizes* the importance of industrial development in post-conflict countries, particularly through employment-generating activities and energy supply, and encourages the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to assist in these efforts within its mandate, including, where applicable, by providing assistance in the implementation of the integrated peacebuilding strategies of the Peacebuilding Commission;

19. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to develop further its global forum capacity according to its mandate, with the aim of enhancing, in the context of the globalization process, a common understanding of global and regional industrial sector issues and their impact on poverty eradication and sustainable development;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 51 (a)
Globalization and interdependence: role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Troy Torrington (Guyana), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/63/L.33

Development cooperation with middle-income countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcomes of the United Nations major international conferences and summits, including the Millennium Declaration[1] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] as well as the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions,

Reaffirming its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007, entitled "Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system", in which the Assembly recognized that middle-income developing countries still face significant challenges in the area of poverty eradication and that efforts to address those challenges should be supported in order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, including through support to the effective development of comprehensive cooperation policies,

Emphasizing that middle-income countries must take primary responsibility for their own development, and that their national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of middle-income countries, while taking into account their specific national conditions,

Noting that national averages based on criteria such as per capita income, do not always reflect the actual particularities and development needs of the middle-income countries, and recognizing the significant diversity of middle-income countries,

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] See resolution 60/1.

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Taking note of the outcomes of the international conferences on development cooperation with middle-income countries held in Madrid,[3] El Salvador[4] and Windhoek,[5] and the regional conference on the theme "Increasing the competitiveness of African middle-income countries", held in Cairo,[6]

1. *Recognizes* that middle-income countries still face significant challenges in their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and, in that regard, underlines the importance of international support, through various forms, that is well aligned with national priorities, to address the development needs of middle-income countries;

2. *Acknowledges* the efforts made and successes achieved by many middle-income countries to eradicate poverty and achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as their significant contribution to global and regional development and economic stability;

3. *Recognizes* the solidarity of middle-income countries with other developing countries with a view to supporting their development efforts, including in the context of South-South and triangular cooperation;

4. *Invites* the United Nations development system to support as appropriate middle-income countries and to improve its coordination and exchange of experience with other international organizations, international financial institutions and regional organizations in this field;

5. *Acknowledges* the initiative of middle-income countries to hold follow-up conferences and other meetings regarding their development on a yearly basis and, in this regard, requests the United Nations system to continue supporting these endeavours in collaboration with other relevant international organizations;

6. *Requests the* Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of all the elements of the present resolution at its sixty-fourth session under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", with a focus on existing strategies and actions of the United Nations development system on development cooperation with middle-income countries, and taking into account the work of other relevant international organizations, including international financial institutions.

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[3] A/62/71-E/2007/46.

[4] A/62/483-E/2007/90.

[5] A/C.2/63/3.

[6] Held on 11 and 12 March 2008 to discuss how the World Bank and the African Development Bank can better align their services to the needs of the middle-income countries in Africa.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 54
Operational activities for development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Troy Torrington (Guyana), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/63/L.4

Operational activities for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the importance of the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for the development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General[1] and of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;[2]

2. *Also takes note of* Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/2 of 18 July 2008 on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

[1] Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2006 (A/63/71-E/2008/46); report of the Secretary-General on trends in contribution to operational activities for development of the United Nations system and measures to promote an adequate, predictable and expanding base of United Nations development assistance (A/63/201); report of the Secretary-General on the implications of aligning the strategic planning cycles of the United Nations funds and programmes with the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development (A/63/207).

[2] A/63/205.

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Funding of operational activities of the United Nations development system

3. *Reiterates* paragraphs 18 to 20 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/2 on the comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;[3]

4. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, making use of existing capacities within the Secretariat and, if necessary, voluntary contributions, to take the necessary steps to integrate by 2010 information from the report on United Nations system technical cooperation expenditures and its statistical addendum into the report on the comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, to provide appropriate online access to this information and report to the Economic and Social Council in 2009 on progress in this regard, and encourages the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme to take the necessary decision to make this possible;

5. *Expresses concern* at:

(a) The fact that the upward trend in contributions in real terms received by the United Nations system for operational activities since 2002 came to a halt in 2006;[4]

(b) The continuing imbalance between core and non-core funding;

(c) The limited progress towards greater predictability and adequacy of funding;

6. *Emphasizes* that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system is key to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard recognizes the mutually reinforcing links between increased effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the United Nations development system, achieving concrete results in assisting developing countries to eradicate poverty and achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development through operational activities for development and the overall resourcing of the United Nations development system;

7. *Stresses* that core resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

8. *Urges* donor countries and other countries in a position to do so to substantially increase their voluntary contributions to the core/regular budgets of the United Nations development system, in particular its funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and to contribute on a multi-year basis, in a sustained and predictable manner;

9. *Invites* countries to consider increasing their contributions to the budgets of the specialized agencies in order to enable the United Nations development system to respond in a more comprehensive and effective manner to the demands of the United Nations development agenda;

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[3] See also A/63/71-E/2008/46.

[4] See A/63/201.

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of taking measures to broaden the donor base and increase the number of donor countries and other partners making financial contributions to the United Nations development system in order to reduce reliance of the United Nations development system on a limited number of donors;

11. *Welcomes* the growth in funding to the United Nations system from non-governmental sources, such as civil society, private organizations and foundations;

12. *Notes* that non-core resources represent an important supplement to the regular resource base of the United Nations development system to support operational activities for development, thus contributing to an increase in total resources, while recognizing that non-core resources are not a substitute for core resources and that unearmarked contributions are vital for the coherence and harmonization of the operational activities for development;

13. *Underscores* the importance of mobilizing more predictable levels of voluntary contributions to the core operational programmes of the United Nations development system, recognizes the establishment of thematic trust funds, multi-donor trust funds and other voluntary non-earmarked funding mechanisms linked to organization-specific funding frameworks and strategies established by the respective governing bodies as funding modalities complementary to regular budgets, and encourages the measurement of the funding received by the United Nations development system through these modalities as part of the comprehensive statistical analysis of financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

14. *Recognizes* the increasing complexity of the international aid architecture and in this regard encourages the organizations of the United Nations development system to continue to explore ways to engage with other development partners in order to strengthen their complementarity and the implementation of their mandates, taking into account the importance of national priorities of programme countries, and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations development system, to report on efforts in this regard in the context of his annual report on the implementation of resolution 62/208;

15. *Encourages* the organizations of the United Nations system, if they have not done so, to mobilize and allocate resources, on the basis of a strategic plan, including a multi-year resource programming framework;

16. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to take, in full consultation with Member States and observer States, measures:

(a) To promote an adequate and expanding base of development assistance from the United Nations system, taking into account, inter alia, the development priorities of programme countries;

(b) To promote an upward trend in real contributions to operational activities for development to identify obstacles to the achievement of that goal and to make appropriate recommendations in this regard;

(c) To promote the predictability and the multi-year pledging of funding for operational activities for development;

(d) To promote an appropriate balance between core and non-core contributions;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report within the context of his annual report on the implementation of resolution 62/208, on measures taken in response to paragraph 16 above, bearing in mind the provisions of the present resolution, and including feedback from Member States on ways to achieve the aims contained therein;

Aligning the strategic planning cycles of the United Nations funds and programmes with the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

18. *Decides* to change the comprehensive policy review of operational activities from a triennial to a quadrennial cycle in order to better provide policy guidance to the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies;

19. *Decides* in this regard to hold its next comprehensive policy review in 2012 and subsequent reviews on a quadrennial basis;

20. *Urges* the funds and programmes and encourages the specialized agencies to carry out the changes, if any, required to align their planning cycles with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, including the implementation of midterm reviews as necessary, and to report to the Economic and Social Council on adjustments made to fit the new comprehensive review cycle at the substantive session of the Council.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Second Committee
Agenda item 47 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Martin Hoppe (Germany), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/63/L.8

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/178 of 21 December 2001, 57/235 of 20 December 2002, 58/197 of 23 December 2003, 59/221 of 22 December 2004, 60/184 of 22 December 2005, 61/189 of 20 December 2006 and 62/184 of 19 December 2007 on international trade and development, and recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] pertaining to trade and related development issues, as well as the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[2] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[3] and General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the Summit, and the Accra Accord adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its twelfth session, held from 20 to 25 April 2008,[4]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development[5] and the report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifty-fifth session, held from 15 to 26 September 2008;[6]

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

[3] See resolution 60/1.

[4] TD/412 and Corr.1, chap. II.

[5] A/63/324.

[6] A/63/15 (Part IV).

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2. *Notes* the ongoing deliberations in the context of the preparatory process for the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, to be held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008, which will substantively address this issue;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the issue of international trade and development;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International trade and development";

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to its General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on international trade and development.